Answer Key

1. The number of neurons in the brain is about 100 billion.

2. The parts of neurons that send messages are the axons, and the parts of neurons that receive messages are the dendrites.

3. The space between the dendrites of one neuron and the axon of another neuron is called the synapse.

4. The nucleus of a neuron is where genetic material is stored.

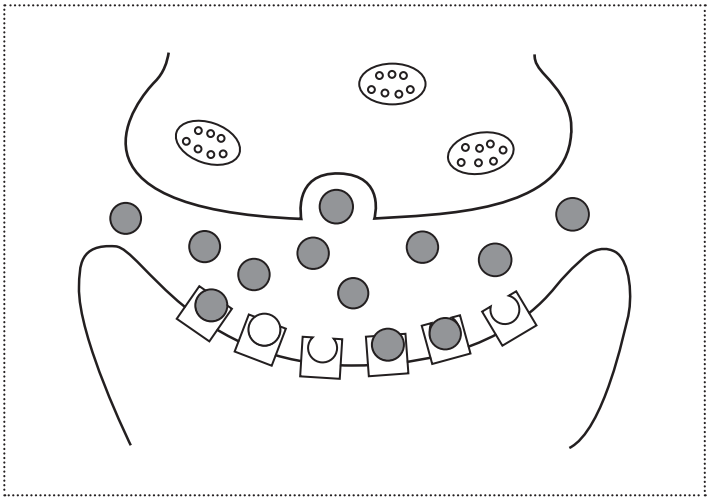
5. Neurons that send information from sensory organs, such as the skin or eyes, to the central nervous system are called sensory (or afferent) neurons.

6. Neurons that send information from the central nervous system to muscles or glands are called motor (or efferent) neurons.

7. Poisons that affect neurotransmission are called neurotoxins.

8. In the year 1921, a man named Otto Loewi first discovered neurotransmitters during an experiment with two frog hearts.

9. Glial cells are brain cells that do many important things that help neurons, including bringing nutrients to neurons, insulating parts of neurons, and digesting parts of dead neurons.



Neurotransmission Scavenger Hunt

Work as quickly as you can to fill in all the blanks!

1. The number of neurons in the brain is about _____ .

2. The parts of neurons that send messages are the _____, and the parts of neurons that receive messages are the _____.

3. The space between the dendrites of one neuron and the axon of another neuron is called the _____.

4. The _____ of a neuron is where genetic material is stored.

5. Neurons that send information from sensory organs, such as the skin or eyes, to the central nervous system are called _____neurons.

6. Neurons that send information from the central nervous system to muscles or glands are called _____ neurons.

7. Poisons that affect neurotransmission are called _____.

8. In the year _____, a man named _____ _____ first discovered neurotransmitters during an experiment with two frog hearts.

9. _____ cells are brain cells that do many important things that help neurons, including bringing nutrients to neurons, insulating parts of neurons, and digesting parts of dead neurons.